United Nations A/54/100/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 September 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session

Annotated agenda of the fifty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which brings up to date the information contained in the annotated preliminary list (A/54/100), provides annotations relating to items 128 to 150 and 163 to 170 of the agenda (A/54/251).

II. Annotated agenda

128. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically through subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1243 (1999) of 27 May 1999, by which the Council extended the mandate until 30 November 1999.

At its resumed fifty-third session,[1] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the process of improving the working conditions of the local staff in the Force, taking into account the difficulties arising from the relocation of Force headquarters from Damascus to Camp Faouar; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF the amount of $35,351,308 gross ($34,618,408 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the

[1] References for the fifty-third session (agenda items 122 (a) and (b)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
(i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/53/779 and Add.1 and Corr.1;
(ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/53/797 and A/53/819;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895/Add.1;
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/53/979 and A/53/982;
(d) Resolutions 53/226 and 53/227;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56, 59 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

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period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $1,758,908 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $344,900 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 53/226, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 June 1999; decided also that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there would be set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,085,300 for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided further that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,085,300 for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations; requested the Secretary-General to credit back to Member States in a phased manner not to exceed three years, beginning with $5.6 million during the current session of the General Assembly, according to the procedures contained in paragraphs 9 to 12 of the resolution, the net surplus balance of $13,622,162 held in the suspense account for the Observer Force (resolution 53/226).

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)) for an initial period of six months. Its mandate has been extended periodically by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1223 (1999) of 28 January 1998, by which the mandate was extended until 31 July 1999.

At its fifty-third session,[1] the General Assembly decided to revise the amount of the commitment authority granted in paragraph 7 of its resolution 51/233 in connection with the costs resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and correspondingly, the amount to be borne by Israel as decided in paragraph 8 of the same resolution, from $1,773,618 to $1,284,633; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of its resolution 51/233 and paragraph 5 of its resolution 52/237, stressed once again that Israel would pay the amount of $1,284,633 resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; took note of the additional requirements of $57,600 for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, which would be covered by the liquidation of obligations no longer required for that period; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $148,904,683 gross ($144,875,283 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $7,407,886 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $1,452,597 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; decides to apportion among Member States the amount of $136,372,209 gross ($132,678,593 net) in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 53/227, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 July 1999 (resolution 53/227).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 53/226);

  (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 53/227);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

129. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to UNAVEM (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola". By its resolution 976 (1995), the Council decided to authorize the establishment of a peacekeeping operation, UNAVEM III, with an initial mandate of six months until 8 August 1995. The mandate of UNAVEM III was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1106 (1997), by which the mandate was extended until 30 June 1997. By resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997, the Security Council decided to establish, as of 1 July, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) with an initial mandate of four months until 31 October 1997. The mandate of MONUA was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1229 (1999), by which the Council took note of the fact that the mandate of MONUA expired on 26 February 1999 and endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the technical liquidation of the Observer Mission.

At its fifty-third session,[2] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MONUA the additional amount of $87.2 million gross ($84,575,000 net) for the operation of MONUA for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, taking into account the amount of $45,899,080 gross ($44,301,680 net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1998 under the provisions of Assembly resolution 52/8 C; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of $45,899,080 gross ($44,301,680 net) already apportioned under the provisions of its resolution 52/8 C, to apportion the additional amount of $42,821,400 gross ($41,532,400 net) for the period from 1 November 1998 to 26 February 1999 (resolution 53/211).

Also at the fifty-third session,[2] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MONUA the amount of $7,441,540 gross ($7,083,840 net) for the liquidation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $369,153 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $72,387 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to be apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, among Member States;

Decided also that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission, there would be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $149,720 gross ($49,625 net) in respect of the period from 3 January 1989 to 30 September 1994;

Decided further that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance

[2] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 123):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/799/Add.1, A/53/908 and A/53/937;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/722 and A/53/957;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/745 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 53/211 and 53/228;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.42, 43, 61 and 62;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.93 and 101.

of $149,720 gross ($49,625 net) in respect of the period from 3 January 1989 to 30 September 1994 would be set off against their outstanding obligations;

Decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission, there would be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $4,571,900 gross ($4,275,100 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;

Decides also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of $4,571,900 gross ($4,275,100 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 53/228).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM and MONUA (resolution 53/228);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolution 48/218 B);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

130. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(b) Other activities

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up a United Nations Observer Unit (Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)). In its resolution 689 (1991), the Council noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, every six months.

The Security Council, having subsequently reviewed the question of termination or continuation, on 6 April 1999, concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained; and decided to review the question once again by 6 October 1999 (see S/1999/384).

At its fifty-third session,[3] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIKOM the amount of $53,991,024 gross ($51,996,124 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $2,686,445 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $526,779 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, a two-thirds share

[3] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 124):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/782 and A/53/817;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895/Add.2;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/987;
(d) Resolution 53/229;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

of that amount, equivalent to $33,664,080 to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, subject to the review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of the Mission; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of the two-thirds share of the cost of UNIKOM, equivalent to $34,664,080, to apportion among Member States the amount of $19,326,944 gross ($17,332,044 net), representing one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, to be apportioned at a monthly rate of $1,610,579 gross ($1,444,337 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 53/229; decided further that, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of the two-thirds share of the cost of UNIKOM, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $1,339,300 gross ($1,028,100 net), representing one third of the unencumbered balance of $3,395,500 gross ($3,084,300 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,339,300 gross ($1,028,100 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided also that two thirds of the net unencumbered balance of $3,084,300, equivalent to $2,056,200 would be returned to the Government of Kuwait; expressed concern that the Secretary-General had not submitted to the General Assembly during the main part of its fifty-third session the separate report on developments relating to the issue of overpayment of mission subsistence allowance and compensatory time off, including measures taken with respect to those responsible for the overpayment on the basis of the conclusion of the inquiry, as requested in paragraph 18 of Assembly resolution 52/238 of 26 June 1998, and requested the Secretary-General to submit that report to the Assembly no later than 30 June 1999 (resolution 53/229).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (resolution 53/229), A/54/418;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

131. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464). The mandate of MINURSO was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999, by which the mandate was extended until 14 September 1999.

At its fifty-third session,[4] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURSO the additional amount of $37,250,460 gross ($34,445,260 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, taking into account the amount of $22,749,540 gross ($21,473,540 net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1998 under the provisions of Assembly resolution 52/228 B; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the additional amount of $37,250,460 gross ($34,445,260 net) for the period from 1 November 1998 to 30 June 1999 among Member States (resolution 53/18 A).

Also at its fifty-third session,[4] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURSO the amount of $52,124,911 gross ($48,173,311 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $2,593,381 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $508,530 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $10,714,566 gross ($9,902,291 net) for the period from 1 July to 14 September 1999; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $41,410,345 gross ($38,271,020 net) for the period from 15 September 1999 to 30 June 2000 at a monthly rate of $4,343,743 gross ($4,014,443 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 14 September 1999; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there would be set off against their apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $6,523,200 gross ($5,357,200 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; and decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 53/18 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO (resolutions 53/18 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

132. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months. By its resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993, the Council endorsed the results of the election in Cambodia, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations.

[4] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 125):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/810 and A/53/820;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/474 and A/53/943;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/544 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 53/18 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.8, 12, 55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.50 and 101

During its fifty-third session in June 1999,[5] the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing and liquidation of UNTAC and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; noted with concern that the provisions of its decision 52/485 had not been complied with, and reiterated that all reports on the final disposition of assets should contain detailed information on and justification of items written off and lost; expressed its deep concern regarding the losses of the United Nations property in the Mission; took note of the report of the Secretary-General relating to the losses of United Nations assets in peacekeeping operations; endorsed the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 49 to 55 of its report; requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report in respect of the period 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997 on losses of United Nations property in peacekeeping operations to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure the safety of United Nations assets and the need to have accountability procedures in place to deter and penalize those responsible for the losses of United Nations property and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/230).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/230);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

133. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 for an initial period of 12 months (resolution 743 (1992)). The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were increased by the Council in subsequent resolutions. In response to the wishes of the host Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Council decided on 31 March 1995 to establish three separate but interlinked peacekeeping operations: by resolution 981 (1995) it established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); by resolution 982 (1995) it extended the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and by resolution 983 (1995) it decided that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

The Security Council, by its resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, decided to terminate the mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996. By its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, it authorized the establishment of an Implementation Force and decided to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the Secretary-General reported that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force had

[5] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 126):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/340;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/988;
(d) Resolution 53/230;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

taken place. The transfer of authority occurred on 20 December 1995. In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[6] the General Assembly took note of the note of the Secretary-General and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to address the outstanding issues in connection with the preparation of the related final performance information.

Documents:

(a) Note of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (decision 53/477);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

134. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

By its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The mandate and strength of UNOSOM were subsequently increased by the Council in resolutions 767 (1992) and 775 (1992). Owing to conditions on the ground, of the total authorized strength of up to 4,219, all ranks, only some 700, including 50 United Nations observers, were deployed by the end of November 1992.

On 3 December 1992, in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 794 (1992), which resulted in the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and of approximately 37,000 troops in southern and central Somalia.

In its resolution 814 (1993), the Security Council acknowledged the need for a smooth transition from UNITAF to the expanded UNOSOM II; and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate (UNOSOM II), which would require the deployment of a military component of up to 28,000, all ranks. The Council took further action in 1993 regarding UNOSOM II (resolutions 837 (1993), 865 (1993), 878 (1993) and 886 (1993)).

By its resolution 897 (1994), the Council authorized the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements. By its resolutions 923 (1994) and 946 (1994), the Council renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for additional periods expiring on 30 September and 31 October 1994, respectively. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994, the Council endorsed the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) to reduce the force level of UNOSOM II to 15,000, all ranks, by the end of October 1994. By its resolution 954 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 31 March 1995.

[6] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 127):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/53/56;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/990;
(d) Decision 53/477;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting A/53/PV.101.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[7] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to address the outstanding issues in connection with the preparation of the related final performance information; approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNOSOM with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support for the Operation would be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/477).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOSOM (decision 53/477);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

135. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

By its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a period until 31 October 1993. By its resolutions 882 (1993) and 916 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until 30 April 1994 and 15 November 1994, respectively. By resolution 957 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until the new Government of Mozambique was to take office, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorized ONUMOZ to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995. In its resolution 960 (1994), the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the elections that had taken place in Mozambique from 27 to 29 October 1994 and endorsed their results.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for the Operation with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments which provided contingents and/or logistic support for the Operation shall be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there would be credited their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $36,956,800 gross ($35,705,000 net) in respect of the period ending 31 March 1995 and their respective share of the miscellaneous income of $10,328,200 and interest income of $4,971,000; also decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, their share of the unencumbered balance of $36,956,800 gross ($35,705,000 net) in respect of the period ending 31 March 1995 and their respective share of the miscellaneous income of $10,328,200 and interest income of $4,971,000 would be set off against their outstanding obligations; and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the disposition of the assets of the Operation (resolution 52/240).

[7] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 128):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/53/52;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/990;
(d) Decision 53/477;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting A/53/PV.101.

At its fifty-third session,[8] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of this item and to include it in the draft agenda of the fifty-fourth session (decision 53/495).

136. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended the Force's mandate, usually for periods of six months at a time, the latest extension of which was by resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 for a further period ending on 15 December 1999.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peacekeeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993), the Security Council decided that those costs of UNFICYP which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization with effect from the next extension of the mandate of UNFICYP on or before 15 June 1993.

At its fifty-third session,[9] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP an amount of $43,630,927 gross ($43,892,427 net), for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of an amount of $2,270,759 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, and the amount of $445,268 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions of one third of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $14,630,810 by the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece, to appropriate among Member States the amount of $24,500,117 gross ($22,761,617 net) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, to be apportioned among Member States at a monthly rate of $2,041,676 gross ($1,896,801 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 June 1999; decided further that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there would be set off against the apportionment of their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $178,500 gross ($6,300 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1998; decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of the unencumbered balance of $178,500 gross ($6,300 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided also to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993 (resolution 53/231).

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[8] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 129):
(a) Decision 53/495;
(b) Plenary meeting A/53/PV.107.

[9] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 130):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/783 and Corr.1 and A/53/805;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895/Add.3;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/980;
(d) Resolution 53/231;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP (resolution 53/231);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

137. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG was extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1255 (1999) of 30 July 1999, by which the Council extended the mandate for a new period terminating on 31 January 2000.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[10] the General Assembly decided to appropriate an additional amount of $290,200 gross ($485,200 net) for the maintenance of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 from the amount of $1,653,600 authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account for UNOMIG the amount of $31,000,479 gross ($29,505,279 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $1,541,759 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $302,320 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $2,583,373 gross ($2,458,773 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1999 and 2000, subject to the extension by the Security Council of the mandate of UNOMIG beyond 31 July 1999; decided further that there would be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,370,600 approved for the period from 1 August 1999 to 30 June 2000 (resolution 53/232).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (resolution 53/232);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

138. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

The Security Council, by its resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, established the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for an initial period of six months. The full deployment of personnel and extension of the mandate were authorized by subsequent resolutions. By its resolution 1048 (1996), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMIH for a final period of four months, until 30 June 1996 and requested the Secretary-

[10] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 131):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/821 and A/53/844 and Corr.1-3;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895/Add.4;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/983;
(d) Resolution 53/232;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

General to initiate planning no later than 1 June 1996 for the complete withdrawal of the Mission.

At its fifty-third session,[11] the General Assembly took note of the note of the Secretary-General and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to address the outstanding issues in connection with the preparation of the related final performance information (decision 53/477).

Documents:

(a) Note of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (decision 53/477);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

139. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

By its resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for an initial period of seven months in support of the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement on Liberia.

The mandate of the Mission was extended and adjusted by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1116 (1997) of 27 June 1997, by which the Council extended the mandate of UNOMIL until 30 September 1997, in the expectation that it would terminate on that date. In a letter dated 24 July 1997 to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/581), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the successful completion of the electoral process in Liberia, which constituted the final element of the revised schedule of implementation of the Abuja agreement, which had been signed in August 1995. Consequently, the Security Council, in a presidential statement dated 30 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/41) welcomed the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Liberia on 19 July 1997 and noted that it marked the fulfilment of a key element of the mandate of UNOMIL.

In keeping with Security Council resolution 1116 (1997), the mandate of UNOMIL expired on 30 September 1997.

At its fifty-third session,[12] the General Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of $5,111,775 gross ($4,729,575 net) already apportioned under the terms of General Assembly resolution 51/3 C of 13 June 1997, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $3,841,125 gross ($3,705,325 net) for the period

[11] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 132):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/53/55;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/990;
(d) Decision 53/477;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

[12] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 133):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/401 and Add.1 and A/53/802;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895 and A/53/896;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/984;
(d) Decision 53/478;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided also that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Mission, there would be set off against the apportionment their respective share of an equivalent amount of $3,841,125 gross ($3,705,325 net) from the unencumbered balance of $4,601,200 gross ($4,238,000 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997; decided further to credit Member States on the basis of the Member State's fulfilment of its financial obligations to the Observer Mission their respective share in the remaining unencumbered balance of $4,601,200 gross ($4,238,000 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 after the application of the amount of $3,841,125 gross ($3,705,325 net), that is, $760,075 gross ($532,675 net); and decided to credit Member States on the basis of the Member State's fulfilment of its financial obligations to the Observer Mission their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $154,200 gross ($131,800 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998. The General Assembly also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the Observer Mission (decision 53/478).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIL (decision 53/478);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

140. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 4 April 1994 and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) should be integrated within UNAMIR.

The mandate of UNAMIR was subsequently adjusted and/or extended by the Security Council in its resolutions 909 (1994), 912 (1994), 918 (1994), 925 (1994), 965 (1994) and 997 (1995). By its resolution 1029 (1995), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a final period until 8 March 1996 and to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of its present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate. In its resolution 1050 (1995), the Council took note of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General for the withdrawal, starting on 9 March 1996, of UNAMIR, pursuant to Council resolution 1029 (1995).

At its fifty-third session in June 1999[13] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to address the outstanding issues in connection with the preparation of the related final performance information and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (decision 53/477).

[13] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 134):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/53/57;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/990;
(d) Decision 53/477;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIR (decision 53/477);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

The Security Council, by its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994. The mandate of UNMOT has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was 1240 (1999) of 15 May 1999, which extended the mandate until 15 November 1999.

At its fifty-third session,[14] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMOT the amount of $18,708,926 gross ($17,475,926 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $930,639 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $182,487 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, to be apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 9 of the resolution; decided also that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMOT, there would be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $2,408,400 gross ($2,048,400 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided further that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMOT, their share of the unencumbered balance of $2,408,400 gross ($2,048,400 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 53/19 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMOT (resolution 53/19 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

142. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1993, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/955). At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 47/235.

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[14] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 136):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/772/Add.2, A/53/784 and A/53/816;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/474 and A/53/895/Add.5;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/545 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 53/19 A and 19 B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.8, 12, 55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.50 and 101.

At its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 48/251, 49/242 A and B, 50/212 A, B and C, 51/214 A and B, 52/217, and decisions 48/461 and 49/471 A and B).

At its fifty-third session,[15] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with a view to evaluating the effective operation and functioning of the International Tribunal, with the objective of ensuring the efficient use of its resources, to conduct a review in full cooperation with the President of the Tribunal, and to report thereon to the relevant organs of the United Nations along with the budget proposals for the year 2000, no later than 1 November 1999; also requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, including those relating to the recruitment process, to address the situation of the high vacancy rate in the Professional and General Service categories of staff of the Tribunal, and to report thereon to the Assembly in the budget proposals for the year 2000; requested the Secretary-General to address a number of issues raised by the General Assembly concerning the format and content of the annual budget, such as information on monthly post incumbency, the accuracy and consistency of workload indicators, the implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, the maintenance of an accounting inventory record of furniture and equipment, and the inclusion of those items in the current inventory for which proposals for replacement and/or additions were made; decided that the five Professional and two General Service posts in The Hague, funded against the budget of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, should be transferred from the staffing table and the related financial provisions of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to the staffing table and the budget of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, effective 1 January 1999; also decided to revise the level of appropriation for the year 1998 to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to a total amount of $68,314,500 gross ($61,941,400 net) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1998; further decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia a total amount of $103,437,600 gross ($94,103,800 net) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999, which included provisions for revised emoluments and other conditions of service, including the pension entitlement, for members of the Tribunal; decided that the financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999 under the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia would take into account the amount of $3,537,800, being the unencumbered balance for 1997, the reduction of $515,300 gross ($390,200 net) from the initial appropriation for 1998 and the estimated income of $5,200 for 1999, which would be set off against the aggregate amount of the appropriation, as detailed in the annex to the resolution; also decided to apportion the amount of $49,689,650 gross ($45,087,900 net) among Member States, in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for the year 1999; further decided to apportion the amount of $49,689,650 gross ($45,087,900 net) among Member States, in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping operations for the year 1999; decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there would be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the

[15] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 135):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/520; A/C.5/52/47; A/C.5/53/12 and A/C.5/53/13;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/651;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/755;
(d) Resolution 53/212;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.32, 34, 35, 37 and 45;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

estimated staff assessment income of $9,203,500 approved for the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999 (resolution 53/212).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, A/54/395 and A/54/518;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the functioning of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia;

(c) Note of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, A/54/120;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

143. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/251.

At its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 51/215 and 52/218).

At its fifty-third session,[16] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with a view to evaluating the effective operation and functioning of the International Tribunal and with the objective of ensuring the efficient use of its resources, to conduct a review in full cooperation with the President of the International Tribunal, and to report thereon to the relevant organs of the United Nations, along with the budget proposals for the year 2000, no later than 1 November 1999; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, including those relating to the recruitment process, to address the situation of the high vacancy rate in the Professional and General Service categories of staff of the Tribunal, and to report thereon to the Assembly in the budget proposals for the year 2000; requested the International Civil Service Commission to submit proposals with regard to the improvement of conditions of service at Arusha and Kigali within the context of the United Nations common system, in the context of its annual report for 1999, no later than 1 November 1999; requested the Secretary-General to address a number of issues raised by the General Assembly concerning the format and content of the annual budget, such as information on monthly post incumbency, the accuracy and consistency of workload indicators, the implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, the maintenance

[16] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 137):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/520, A/C.5/52/48, A/C.5/53/14 and A/C.5/53/15;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/659;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/756;
(d) Resolution 53/213;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.32, 34, 35, 37 and 45;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.93.

of an accounting inventory record of furniture and equipment, and the inclusion of those items in the current inventory for which proposals for replacement and/or additions were made; decided that the five Professional and two General Service posts in The Hague currently funded against the budget of the International Tribunal for Rwanda should be transferred from the staffing table and the related financial provisions of that International Tribunal to the staffing table and the budget of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, effective 1 January 1999; also decided to revise the level of appropriation to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for Rwanda to $52,297,900 gross ($48,043,400 net) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1998; further decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for Rwanda a total amount of $75,260,600 gross ($68,531,900 net) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999, which also included provisions for the revised emoluments and other conditions of service, including the pension entitlement, for members of the International Tribunal for Rwanda; decided that the financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999 under the Special Account for the International Tribunal for Rwanda should take into account the reduction of $4,340,700 gross ($2,835,700 net) in the initial appropriation for 1998 and the unencumbered balance of $6,716,000 gross ($4,365,400 net) as of 31 December 1997, both of which would be set off against the aggregate amount of the appropriation; also decided to apportion the amount of $32,101,950 gross ($30,665,400 net) among Member States, in accordance with the scale of assessments applicable to the regular budget of the United Nations for the year 1999 (resolution 53/213).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, A/54/496 and A/54/521;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

144. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Security Council, by its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, established, for a period of one year, a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force (IPTF) and a United Nations civilian office. The operation is known as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). By its resolution 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998, the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 21 June 1999.

The Security Council authorized deployment of United Nations military observers to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in its resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992. By its resolution 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999, the Council authorized the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 July 1999. Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes, UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH.

At its fifty-third session,[17] the General Assembly took note of the fact that the amount of $10,608,000 gross ($9,987,600 net) authorized under its decision 52/437 of 18 December 1997 had not been utilized and, therefore, no appropriation or apportionment of this amount was required; decided to appropriate the amount of $178,204,381 gross ($168,191,981 net) for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $8,865,888 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $1,738,493 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, to be apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, among Member States at a monthly rate of $14,850,365 gross ($14,015,998 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1999 and 2000, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 30 June 1999; decided also to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $10,012,400 approved for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; decided further that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there would be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $21,752,900 gross ($19,524,600 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance of $21,752,900 gross ($19,524,600 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 53/233).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMIBH (resolution 53/233);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

145. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Civilian Police Support Group

The Security Council, by its resolution 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) for an initial period of 12 months. By its resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997, the Council noted the termination of UNTAES on 15 January 1998 and established, with effect from 16 January 1998, the Civilian Police Support Group for a single period of up to nine months. The mandate of the Civilian Police Support Group terminated on 15 October 1998.

[17] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 138):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/764 and Corr.1 and A/53/800;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895/Add.6;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/985;
(d) Resolution 53/233;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[18] the General Assembly decided that, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements approved by the Assembly in resolution 51/153 B of 13 June 1997 for UNTAES with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to UNTAES would be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, would be applied to the Support Group; decided also to authorize the Secretary-General to utilize an amount of $601,200 gross ($541,500 net) from the resources provided for the period ending 30 June 1998, in order to meet the cost of completing the liquidation and final audit of the mission; decided further that Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAES and the Support Group would be credited their respective share of the remaining unencumbered balance of $14,646,100 gross ($13,906,700 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAES, their share of the remaining unencumbered balance of $14,646,100 gross ($13,906,700 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1998 would be set off against outstanding obligations (resolution 53/234).

146. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

The Security Council, by its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, decided that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission. By its resolution 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Force for a final period until 31 August 1998. In its resolution 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998 the Security Council, in view of the situation on the ground, decided to extend the mandate of the Force for a period of six months until 28 February 1999 and authorized an increase in the troop strength of UNPREDEP up to 1,050. The mandate of UNPREDEP was not extended beyond that date.

At its fifty-third session,[19] the General Assembly decided to reduce the appropriation provided by the Assembly in its resolutions 52/245 of 26 June 1998 and 53/20 A of 2 November 1998 in the amount of $50,053,745 gross ($48,751,045 net), inclusive of the amount of $1,053,745 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, for the maintenance of the Force in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, to the amount of $43,062,700 gross ($42,004,600 net), inclusive of the amount of $1,053,745 for

[18] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 139):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/742 and A/53/838 and Corr.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895 and A/53/897;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/986;
(d) Resolution 53/234;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

[19] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 140):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/437 and Add.1, A/53/786 and A/53/812 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/481, A/53/895 and A/53/958;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/546 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 53/20 A and 20 B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.8, 12, 61 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.50 and 101.

the support account; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of $21,053,745 gross ($20,580,245 net) already apportioned in accordance with its resolution 52/245 and the amount of $12,315,418 gross ($11,920,452 net) apportioned in accordance with its resolution 53/20 A, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $9,693,537 gross ($9,503,903 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1998 and 1999; decided further that there would be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $189,634 approved for the Force for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there would be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $6,895,700 gross ($6,310,400 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1998; decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of the unencumbered balance of $6,895,700 gross ($6,310,400 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided further to appropriate the amount of $183,730 gross ($166,330 net) for the liquidation of the Force for the period from 1 July to 15 October 1999, inclusive of the amount of $9,305 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $1,825 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 53/20 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPREDEP;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

147. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti, and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

The Security Council, by its resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH). The mandate of UNSMIH terminated on 31 July 1997. By its resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, the Council established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) for a single four-month period beginning on 1 August 1997. By its resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, the Council established the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH). The mandate of MIPONUH will terminate on 30 November 1999, in accordance with Council resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[20] the General Assembly decided, on an exceptional basis, that the special arrangements approved by the Assembly in its resolution 51/15 B of 13 June 1997 with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Support Mission would

[20] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 141):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/769, A/53/789 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895 and Add.7;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/873 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 53/222 A and 222 B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/53/PV.97 and 101.

be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, would be applied to UNTMIH and MIPONUH; decided also to appropriate the amount of $18,641,616 gross ($17,618,416 net) for the maintenance and liquidation of MIPONUH for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of $927,537 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $181,879 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, to be apportioned as an ad hoc arrangement among Member States, taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1999 and 2000; decided further to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,023,200 approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Missions, there would be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $906,800 gross ($865,200 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998; decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to Missions, their share of the unencumbered balance of $906,800 gross ($865,200 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 53/222 B).

Long-term programme of support for Haiti

At its substantive session of 1999, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly that it review all aspects of the mandate and operations of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti in the light of the situation in that country and to consider renewing the mandate of the United Nations component of the Mission (Council resolution 1999/11).

Document: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3).

148. Financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The Security Council, by its resolution 1094 (1997) of 20 January 1997, authorized the attachment to the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala of a group of 155 military observers and requisite medical personnel for a period of three months.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[21] the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for the Observer Group with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations; decided that Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Group would be credited with their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $184,200 gross ($140,500 net) in respect of the period ending 31 May 1997 and their respective share of the miscellaneous

[21] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 142):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/775;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/53/895 and A/53/898;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/981;
(d) Resolution 53/235;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

income of $68,983 and interest income of $38,653; decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Group, their share in the unencumbered balance of $184,200 gross ($140,500 net) in respect of the period ending 31 May 1997 and their respective share of the miscellaneous income of $68,983 and interest income of $38,653 would be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided further to transfer any surplus arising from the eventual liquidation of the remaining obligations in the Special Account for the Observer Group to the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the disposition of assets of the Observer Group; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the safety of United Nations assets and that there were accountability procedures in place to deter and penalize those responsible for the losses of the United Nations property and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; noted with concern that the provisions of its decision 52/485 of 26 June 1998 had not been complied with and reiterated that all reports on the final disposition of assets should contain detailed information on and justification for items written off and lost; and requested the Board of Auditors to conduct an audit of the final disposition of assets of the Observer Group, in particular of assets sold and written off, and to include its recommendations in the audit report for the period July 1998 to June 1999 (resolution 53/235).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (resolution 53/235);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

149. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic

By its resolution 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) with effect from 15 April 1998 for an initial period of three months until 15 July 1998, and decided that the military component of MINURCA would not exceed 1,350 personnel. The Mission's mandate has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1230 (1999) of 26 February 1999, by which the Council extended the mandate of MINURCA until 15 November 1999 and expressed its intention to commence the reduction of the Mission's personnel 15 days after the conclusion of the presidential elections in the Central African Republic, with a view to full termination of the Mission no later than 15 November 1999.

At its fifty-third session in June 1999,[22] the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for MINURCA with regard to the application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURCA the amount of $34,309,800 gross ($33,860,700 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, in addition to the amount of $29,105,850 gross ($28,369,350 net) already appropriated under the terms of

[22] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 161):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/53/791 and A/53/939;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/971;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/989;
(d) Resolution 53/238;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.55, 56, 61 and 62;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.101.

General Assembly resolution 52/249 of 26 June 1998 and inclusive of the amount of $18,111,200 gross ($17,728,700 net) previously authorized by the Advisory Committee; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $29,105,850 gross ($28,369,350 net) already apportioned under the terms of Assembly resolution 52/249, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $34,309,800 gross ($33,860,700 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; decided further to appropriate the amount of $33,367,875 gross ($32,572,675 net) for the operation and liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of the amount of $1,659,640 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $325,435 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there would be set off against their apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $1,893,000 gross ($1,791,800 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; and decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,893,000 gross ($1,791,800 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 53/238).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURCA (resolution 53/238);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

150. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone

By its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for an initial period of six months. The mandate entrusted to the Observer Mission under the terms of Council resolution 1181 (1998) was to monitor as security conditions permit: the military and security situation in the country; the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country; the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of members of the Civil Defence Forces; and to assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law.

The mandate of the Observer Mission was subsequently extended by the Council in its resolutions 1220 (1999) and 1231 (1999), by which the mandate was extended until 13 June 1999.

At its fifty-third session,[23] the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $22 million gross ($21,279,800 net) for the establishment and operation of the Observer Mission for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of the cost of deploying military and civilian personnel in the amount of $783,700 gross ($768,100 net) for the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 and of the amount of $10,624,200 gross ($10,409,500 net) previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the period from 13 July to 13 November 1998; requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the

[23] References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 163):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/53/454 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/53/654;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/53/680;
(d) Resolution 53/29;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/53/SR.25 and 29;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.64.

Observer Mission; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $12,926,600 gross ($12,610,300 net) among Member States for the period from 13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999 and the amount of $9,073,400 gross ($8,669,500 net) for the period from 14 January to 30 June 1999 at a monthly rate of $1,620,250 gross ($1,548,125 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 13 January 1999.

At its resumed fifty-third session,[23] the General Assembly had before it for its consideration, the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMSIL for the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 (A/53/454/Add.1) which provided for the maintenance of the Observer Mission at an estimated cost of $16,412,400 gross ($15,560,400 net). However, owing to the prevailing security situation in Sierra Leone and uncertainty as to the future deployment of UNOMSIL, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions refrained from making recommendations to the General Assembly at its resumed fifty-third session. Consequently, the Fifth Committee of the Assembly took no action with regard to the financing of UNOMSIL for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. The General Assembly is expected to take action on the financing of UNOMSIL at its fifty-fourth regular session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMSIL (resolution 53/29), A/54/455;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee, A/54/490.

163. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B

(decision 53/471 B).

164. Human resources management

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Hiring and use of consultants in the Secretariat (resolution 53/221), A/54/164;

(ii) Amendments to the Staff Rules, A/54/272;

(iii) Amendments to the Staff Regulations, A/54/276;

(iv) Composition of the Secretariat (resolution 53/221), A/54/279 and Corr.1;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting a compendium of administrative issuances on the delegation of authority (resolution 53/221), A/54/257;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee, A/54/450.

165. Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

By a letter dated 12 July 1999 (A/54/141), the representatives of Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session.

On 17 September 1999 (see A/54/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/54/250), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

166. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

By its resolution 53/241 of 28 July 1999, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, A/54/494.

167. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

By a letter dated 19 July 1999 (A/54/191), the representative of Austria requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 17 September 1999 (see A/54/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/54/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

168. Granting of observer status in the General Assembly for the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

By a letter dated 9 August 1999 (A/54/192), the representative of Greece requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 17 September 1999 (see A/54/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/54/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

169. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

By a note dated 10 September 1999 (A/54/231), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session.

On 17 September 1999 (see A/54/PV.3), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/54/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General, A/54/380;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee, A/54/406.

170. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By its decision 53/488 of 13 September 1999 (see A/53/PV.107), the General Assembly included the item "Aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session.

No advance documentation is expected.